

Round the Soviet Union

● AN EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT THE MOSCOW SHCHUSEV MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE TELLS THE VISITORS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET CITIES DESTROYED BY HITLERITES DURING THE WAR. It is devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism. The invaders destroyed 1,710 cities and towns and over 70,000 villages. Their present beautiful images are an eternal monument to the valiant and heroic of the Soviet people.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SMELTING IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LIBERATION BY THE SOVIET ARMY was held at the Dnepropetrovsk works in the Ukraine. In conjunction with Czechoslovak steelworkers.

● GUESTS AND RESIDENTS OF TALLINN, CAPITAL OF ESTONIA, MAY NOW VISIT THE LEMBIT SUBMARINE. The legendary boat, which blocked the way of fascist ships in the Baltic in 1941 when they were surging to Tallinn and Leningrad, is now an affiliate of the Museum of the Battle Fleet.

World War II and Soviet-U.S. relations

An exhibition on World War II and Soviet-American relations has opened at the USSR Academy of Sciences Library in Leningrad. It features books and articles by A. A. Gromyko, L. M. Zamyatina, and G. A. Arbatov. Other items are previously unpublished photographs and new acquisitions — works by staff members of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies.



Floating oilfield

The extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf has produced an amazing hybrid of a ship and oil rig, now being built at the Vyborg shipyard in Leningrad. "Shell", which is the name of the new series of unusual craft, is a complex structure combining seafaring and totally exclusive properties. For open sea floating the platform has good seaworthiness and stays immovable during drilling under the control of an electronic computer. Production may continue even in force six storms. By its performance characteristics the ship meets all requirements of international conventions for protection of seas from pollution. Back ships are designed for work in the harsh conditions of the Arctic. Working on them now are geologists from the Polar town of Mirny, which will be the port of registration of oil ships being built at Vyborg.

In the USSR, apart from the Polar region, production on the continental shelf is regarded as promising also in the Caspian and Black Seas and in the Seas of Azov, Okhotsk and of Japan.

Environment-saving machines for pipelines

It is now possible to prevent the adverse effects of pipeline construction on nature due to the application of a special technology and soil reclamation methods. Before the actual laying takes place, a Soviet-designed machine accurately dumps aside the soil's fertile layer. After the work it deposits it back in a state ready for cultivation.

The machine for recultivating soil at pipeline construction sites is based on a wheel-type trenching machine. It digs a trench more than two metres wide and nearly three metres deep. Highly manoeuvrable, it can work on any terrain, including permafrost.

Over the past decade, there has been a threefold increase in the output of powerful pipe-

laying machines, which makes it unnecessary for the USSR to purchase them abroad.

New grade of steel for metal-cutting tools

Specialists in Moscow have introduced a new grade of low-alloyed steel for tools.

Traditionally, four-fifths of the tools used in machining engineering parts are made of steel which contains costly additions of rare metals like tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, and vanadium. After a protracted theoretical and experimental research Muscovites created tungsten-less low-alloyed high-speed steel which is practically superior in all its operational and technical qualities to the currently used metal with considerable additions of costly ingredients.

Tools of new grade steel will be widely used in modern flexible automated industries, mostly thanks to a higher stability of high-speed steel.

VINEYARDS AMIDST DESERTS

Desert in the south of Kazakhstan, a republic in the eastern Soviet Union, will form an area for intensive industrial vine-growing. Over the next few years, vineyards will appear there over thousands of hectares of newly reclaimed lands in the Kysylkum Desert and at the foot of the northern Tien Shan Mountains. Amelioration has been carried out and new canals dug.

Although the deserts are at the same latitude as the province of Champagne in France, they suffer from sharp temperature fluctuations. To take this into account, local selectionists have produced types of vine which have now been recognized internationally. They are Al-maatsinsky Early, Karakoz (Black Eye), Arman (Dream), and Alma-Ata named after the Kazakh capital. They are frost resistant and take only one hundred days to ripen, give large yields and taste well.

BIGGEST SOVIET ROLLING MILL TRIED OUT

The biggest Soviet rolling mill, occupying a whole one-kilometre strip of the Izhor works, has been tested in Leningrad.

It is called "5000-Kvart" and will be able to handle sheet and plate five metres wide and 20 millimetres thick as well as ingots of up to 90 tonnes. Being very economical, it will save over one thousand tonnes of metal in the production of reactor casing equipment for nuclear power plants.

Forests against dry wind

Wood cultivators have substantially changed the landscape of Tajikistan. They have erected reliable barriers to protect arable lands in the southern part of this Central Asian republic from furious, hot and dusty summer storms. This spring the last forest tract was put into operation in this region as envisaged in the five-year development plan (1981-1985).

The total space of protected forest tracts in Tajikistan now exceeds a thousand kilometres. Under the protection of culture arable lands have become much fertile and yield 5-6 ct cotton per hectare more than previously.

Thanks to their efforts, the Kurdzhal Desert, the most arid and dusty storm of which motivated arable lands, has been transformed into an oasis. The thickets of desert tree — sakaul, occupying 12 thousand hectares created conditions for forming soil and as a result wild animals — hares, foxes, porcupines and birds inhabit the forest.

In Tajikistan 22 state farms with their own seed-plots are engaged in the cultivation of forests. The total area of wood land in this mountainous republic will exceed half a million hectares this year.

Businessmen remember

'We, Like the Russians, Believed in Victory'

Cesare GAMBIA, vice-president of the Italian trading firm Rodagus

4) years separate us from the time when Italian and Russian, together or hundreds of kilometres apart, fought fascism. We like the Russians believed in Victory, and we won.

For each of us the great life was in its own way. Unfortunately, for me it started with war. Coming to Turin in 1943 of the age of 14 I saw for the first time in my life an anti-fascist strike at the Fiat works. The Italian people, who were under the yoke of the Mussolini dicta-

torship, raised a voice of protest on March 8, the July fascism was defeated in our country. The barracks became empty as soldiers, who were forcibly driven to fight, bated home. But the struggle continued. The weapons left over by fascists came into our possession. My contemporaries, me among them, started organizing the first guerrilla brigades. Lendog this movement was the Communist Party, while entire Italy was then still occupied by the Germans. The underground was created in the cities, and guerrilla units started to operate in the mountains.

I worked in Turin at the time and was a member of the youth movement. Our factory saved the seeds of Germany but our every single worker every day and every hour committed sabotage. The parts we produced were substandard and had deliberate defects. This was strictly punished, up to the death penalty, but no one wanted to act differently.

In factories small terrorist groups were organized, which killed German soldiers in broad daylight. Thus we gave to understand to the whole country that fascists could not feel their own masters among us. Fighting side by side with Italian in the Caribaldi communist brigades in the mountains were former prisoners of war — the British, French and Russians. I am still coming to the USSR to meet my comrades-in-arms, and I may say that there is nothing more sacred for me than this friendship.

Science and technology

EYE OPERATIONS BY NEW METHOD

To Soviet microsurgeon Enal Muidashev from the capital of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic in the Urals) belongs the idea of using in operations restoring eye defects not only the tissue of the patient (as was practiced earlier) but also a transplant — conserved palmar fat which possesses good biological compatibility with the tissues of an alien organism.

The result of the microsurgical operation surpassed all expectations. By the end of the year the transplanted area is replaced with a tissue no different from surrounding ones. As a result, a person who practically could not see (visual acuity 0.001, calico cornea), three months later restored visual acuity to 0.51.

By a decision of the Ministry of Public Health of Bashkiria a department for the conservation of tissues will be set up in one of the hospitals in Ufa.

SEMICONDUCTOR THERMOMETER

A thermometer must instantly indicate temperature. This is the belief of young physicists at the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, who have designed a prototype of such a device. Unlike existing fast thermometers, it measures the temperature not in one minute, but in fractions of a second. Besides, it is much more compact.

Open your hand, a TASS correspondent was asked by one of the designers, Valery Kozhukhar.

He touched the little finger with a "magic wand" the size of a felt-tip pen. Immediately the temperature was indicated on the display of the small instrument.

One can just as quickly measure the temperatures in various parts of a storage facility or of substances during chemical reaction processes at a chemical enterprise, said the scientist.

The novelty could be useful to specialists in many fields. It is inexpensive and works on the basis of a direct transformation of thermal energy into electricity by means of a semiconductor.

VIEWPOINT

CREATIVE YOUTH WELCOMES FESTIVAL

MINI correspondent interviewee Gellia RATNIKOVA, director for the cultural programme of the Soviet Festival Preparatory Committee

Q: World festivals of youth and students have always been distinguished for their busy cultural programmes. With the 12th World Festival keep to this tradition?

A: The Moscow Festival won't be an exception. With cultural programmes merging with its general programme, being in tune with the political orientation of the Festival, will be the motto: "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" Through the medium of art the youth will speak about itself, about contemporary life, its anti-war catastrophe in the first place.

Q: A few words about the structure of the cultural programme as a whole. What will it look like?

A: It will be directed to several basic directions, which are: the international centre of scientific and creative youth, the international "park of art", organization of the work of international creative workshops; mass-scale dramatized shows; helping national delegations in arranging gala concerts and cultural programmes; organization of performances by Soviet and foreign entertainers at squares in Moscow.

Q: What are the international centre of scientific and creative youth, and the international "park of art"?

A: Again, I will speak about them without going into details. During the Festival the Central Artists Club will become, according to our plans, an international centre of scientific and creative youth. Meetings, art exhibitions and creative discussions will be held there. The centre will be headed by the International Council of Creative Youth, which will include representatives of the countries participating in the Festival.

In front of the Central Artists Club on the banks of the Moskva River, is the Gorky Park. During the Festival it will become an international "park of art". Its design is now being worked out. On the park grounds there will appear 15 (the number of the Union republics) complexes decorated in national style, where the guests will be able to familiarize themselves with the distinctive art of the Soviet peoples, buy original souvenirs, and taste the national cuisine.

Q: To what extent will the Festival guests and participants be able to know the cultural life of Moscow, and its artistic treasures?

A: The guests will be offered, in the first place, various exhibitions around Moscow. New exhibitions including "The Youth of the Country" will be arranged at Moscow institutions.

The best theatres in Moscow: Bolshoi, Maly, Moscow Art, and others will be open for all those who will take part in the Festival. The participants in the children's programmes will enjoy plays and performances by the Children's Musical Theatre, the Durov Theatre of Performing Animals. Special programmes will be prepared by the Circus on Lenin Hills and the Circus at Gorky Park.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

EPIC OF EXPLOIT

Epic poetry is a basic chronicle of time, a great and unending narrative of people, with each epoch inscribing its own words.

The 90th-century epic poetry is associated with a tremendous event which the Soviet people went through in the years of the Great Patriotic War, notes Kirghiz writer, Chinghiz Aitmatov, in the newspaper IZVESTIA. The pathos of this great trial lies in the Victory. This Victory is our fate. It incorporates everything we suffered, learnt and acquired in the years of this bloodiest and most cruel struggle against fascism. The Trojan War axiomatic by Homer. In the "Iliad" seems an insignificant incident in comparison, even though for thousands of years it served as a cause for meditation to mankind.

Much water has passed under the bridge since then. Several and various events of the century have been imprinted in living memory, including those which never occurred earlier. Yet nothing has eclipsed what the people of the planet felt on that unforgettable day of May 9 in 1945, since we saw everything that is best in the modern man and in the modern world. I am convinced, to that Victory. And we, who are living today, are from the Victory, from that frontier which set the beginning of the postwar stage in the global history of mankind.

PERSONALITY, PEACE AND WAR

Over the past forty years, much has been said in the USSR about war in poetry, prose, music and the cinema. We heard of peculiar and highly individual interpretations of the war theme in songs composed by Bulat Okudzhava in the late 50s and early 60s, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Their very intention is simple and confident.

Bulat Okudzhava went through the war. His songs about infantry, about soldier's boots and many others sounded unusual and unexpected at first, but were soon accepted by most people — not only those who

belong to the older generation, but by the young as well.

The war has left much sorrow but life goes on, says Okudzhava, and it is the new generation that is to build it.

I believe it is impossible to compare generations, to contrast them by means of such comparisons, the writer continues. This would be wrong because each generation is the product of a certain epoch. It is wrong to assume the posture of a judge of another generation, as each is beautiful and imperfect in its own way.

I believe that heroes are people who, in a most peaceful situation, are very humane, who are worthily doing what they ought to do, despite any difficulties, do not give up. I think, Okudzhava concludes, that those who can be heroes in everyday life, will remain heroes in the most complex situations and can defend their own land when necessary.

MORE THAN 350 LIVES SAVED

Of late, space satellites have begun to gain the mastery of another profession: they help save human lives on seas and oceans, in the deserts and the mountains — in fact, everywhere urgent rescue is needed, writes the newspaper BELSKAYA ZHIZN. This year will witness official commissioning for experimental operation of the international COSPAS-SARSAT system for guiding aircraft and vessels in distress.

It will be commissioned "officially" because it has been operating for three years since the launching of a navigational satellite, Kosmos 1383, with special instruments on board. Two months after being put into orbit it saved the lives of three Canadian who were forced to land their plane somewhere in the mountainous west of Canada because of a technical fault.

The cooperation in designing this system began in 1977. Apart from the Soviet Union, other countries involved in the project are the United States, France and Canada. Later, they were joined by Britain, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Bulgaria. Applications for membership made by many other countries are being studied.

On the Soviet territory there are three stations for receiving satellite information.

As of now, four satellites are keeping an eye on the

planet, three of them Soviet, the other American. In the near future their number will go up to six, which is the best option.

SCIENTISTS FOR THE FAR EAST

A major scientific centre has been established by now in the Far East, writes Academician Nikolai Shiba in the STROITELNAYA GAZETA newspaper.

The staff members of its twenty research institutes number ten thousand specialists. They conduct research dedicated to an accelerated development of the region's productive forces and to the recovery of its unique mineral wealth.

Thus, the Puzoshelevo geothermal station has become this country's pioneering project in the use of underground waters as a source of heating and electricity supplies. Next year, the construction will begin, at city supplies. Next year, the construction will begin, at city supplies. Next year, the construction will begin, at city supplies. Next year, the construction will begin, at city supplies.

Along the Far Eastern shore construction begins of a unified automated tsunami wave warning system, the author continues. The scientific expedition will help select sites for these posts and give them reliable protection, to the operational projects from the destructive elements.

Designs in seismic-resistant construction are being widely used in practice. With a sufficient degree of reliability, our specialists can predict the eruptions of volcanoes in the Kamchatka group. Builders are making a wide use of volcanic tuff, stone, pumice stone and other effective local materials.

Places to visit

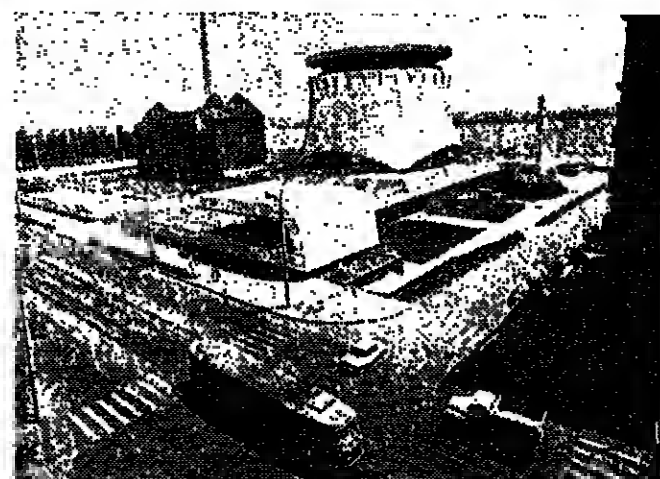
In memory of the Volga Battle

At the end of 1942 and at the beginning of 1943, Stalingrad was constantly in newspaper headlines. It was there, on the banks of the Volga, that the bloody battle over every inch of land, over each wall around each house was fought to decide the fate of this country and the future of civilization.

The Battle of Stalingrad lasted for months. For four months, the Soviet soldiers stood fast to stop Hitler's divisions. Courage was also shown by workers who laid down their tools and took up arms.

"There is no land for us, boy, and the Volga" was the motto with which the Stalingrad defenders fought and won. In his message to Stalingrad, the then American President Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote that the Soviet soldiers' victory to the battle but checked the wave of invasion and became the turning point in the war fought by the allied nations against the forces of aggression.

In memory of heroism by Soviet soldiers, a memorial complex has been erected and a sculpture, "Motherland" put up at a site of fierce fighting on the Mamayev Hill by the bank of the Volga.



The ensemble of the museum-monument "The Battle of Stalingrad" (Volgograd as it is known today). Standing next are the ruins of a former grain mill.

The Volga. The symbolic "Mother", which personifies this land, has a sword of retribution in her hand to lead the liberating soldiers to victory.

Georgia: encyclopaedic profile

A comprehensive national encyclopaedia is a passport of sorts, and the eleven-volume "Georgian Soviet Encyclopaedia" being published since 1974 can be rightly dubbed such. Says its chief editor, Irakli Abashidze, Academy of Sciences and a celebrated poet:

I would like to remind you that my predecessors did this job.

For example, in the Middle Ages in Georgia many philologists and theological studies were provided with commentaries of encyclopaedic character. Of a century ago encyclopaedic nature of the "Georgian Dictionary" compiled by the Georgian writer and publicist Shalva Shalva Orbeladze, at the close of the last century the first volumes of the "Georgian Encyclopaedia" came to light.

The present encyclopaedic work is the painstaking efforts of a large team of experts. The publication contains up to 100,000 entries mirroring the life and the present, Soviet and the peoples making up the multinational socialist state.

Some 20 thousand entries are devoted to Georgia, its geography, history, present-day life,

GIORDANO BRUNO'S BOOK DISCOVERED

A book which miraculously escaped an inquisition bonfire to the Middle Ages has been discovered in the storehouse of the Leningrad State University Public Library. It contains two treatises by Giordano Bruno published in 1591 in Frankfurt on Main. This collection is all the more valuable since it was prepared for publication by the philosopher and educationalist himself.

The first of the treatises is dedicated to problems of logic, and the second contains two philosophical poems which complete Bruno's trilogy about the material nature of the world. The margins of the book contain numerous remarks which specialists believe were made in the early 17th century.

How old is Khiva?

Khiva, a city in Soviet Central Asia, is at least two thousand years old, and not just one thousand as previously believed. Proof of this is contained in discovery by Uzbek archaeologists.

Khiva was first mentioned in treatises by the 10th-century Arab geographers, and the age of the city was calculated from those data. However, there were hypotheses that Khiva was older than that. As a result of excavations, archaeologists have discovered in the old city grey brick walls like those used for fortress walls during the fourth century B.C. in Samarkand (southern Turkmenia), to the opinion of the archaeologists, Khiva was founded 2,300-2,400 years ago. Since then it has never ceased to exist. At times it was burnt down or destroyed during wars, but again and again it was rebuilt to the same place.

Scientists and composers draw music

There is a clumsy black box among modern radio and electronic equipment of the applied linguistics laboratory of Moscow Lomonosov State University. This is an old synthesizer. The history of its development is connected with the name of Russian composer Alexander Scriabin. Early in the 20th century he dreamed of drawing music but it was only in 1903 that he, a pianist and composer, started to work on it.

Another composer, Eduard Artemyev, used it in his "Olympic Suite". There is a site at the Mafelka company, which is recording it, made performed only on this unique instrument.

by drawing. And he called it "ANS" — the initials of the composer.

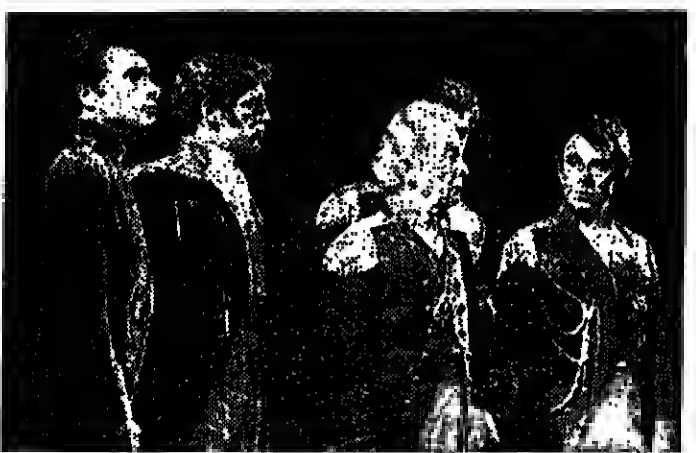
If you draw a line on the black screen a sound is heard. The second and third give a chord. Drawing a house one gets a symphony.

Leningrad composer Alexander Bellikov recently drew on the ANS a whole part of his symphony. Another composer, Eduard Artemyev, used it in his "Olympic Suite". There is a site at the Mafelka company, which is recording it, made performed only on this unique instrument.

The Soviet Army Theatre

The building of the Central Academic Soviet Army Theatre (which has the form of a five-pointed star) is situated in one of Moscow's squares. In front of a monument to Alexander Suvorov, the great Russian military leader. The very name of this theatre reveals the specific character of this company.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the Victory, the theatre has staged a number of plays of different genres dealing with the past war from the standpoint of its today's perception. The jubilee billboard lists the names of writers Vyacheslav Kondratyev and Ivan Stednyuk (former front-line soldiers) and younger playwrights Alexei Dudarev and Alexander Remiz.



Scenes from "The Autumn Campaign of 1799", a play by Remiz.

A book in title part

The premiere of a play "The Days of a Deluge" took place on the stage of the Rostislav Theatre in Tbilisi.

The genre of the play is "chapters from a book", said its producer Robert Sturtu. This book is "The Days of a Deluge" by M. Kravtsov. The author is a well-known Georgian specialist in Germanic studies, a philosopher, a war veteran, a man who directly participated in the preparation and holding of Nuremberg Trial. "But we play not a stage version, not a documentary drama but as though reading excerpts from the book, try to offer a vivid presentation."

The book provided us with such an opportunity. It contains many subject-matters — social, philosophical and personal. The language of the document is a lively recollection of an eyewitness, an analysis of a philosopher.

High price of victory

If each Soviet person who died in the battle against fascism were honoured by a minute of silence, this silence would continue for 38 years. This is an epigraph to a play-quest "The Private" by Byelorussian dramatist, Alexander Dudarev, recently

It is not by mere chance that we took up the play of Remiz "The Autumn Campaign of 1799" (its premiere took place recently) which tells about the last Swiss campaign of Suvorov, said Yuri Varyomir, artistic director of the theatre. The main thing for us in this play was the possibility to trace the sources of patriotism, selfless love for the Motherland, which has repeatedly helped the Russian people win the gravest of wars.

Finishing touches are being put to the play "The Private" by Alexei Dudarev, a young Byelorussian playwright. It is

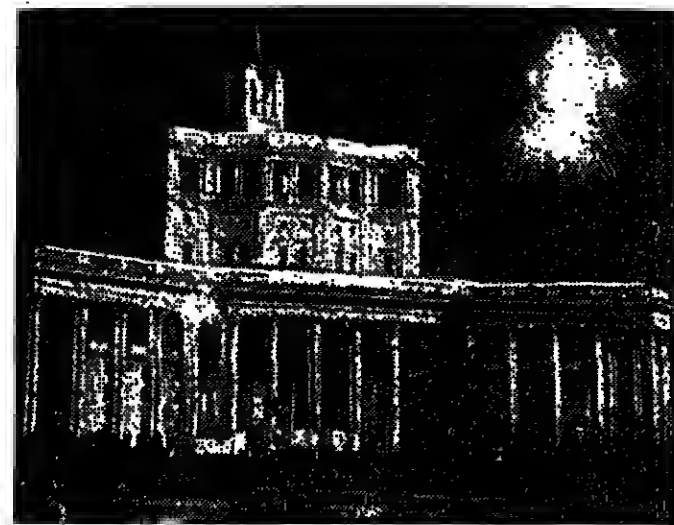
cently premiered by the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre. Our play is not so much about victory as about its immeasurable high price. It deals with the present day and urges everyone to reflect on whether our actions are worthy of the memory of the dead, said play producer Georgi Tovstolgov.

ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S EXPLOIT

An album, "The Exploit of Forty", has been produced by Sovetskaya Khudozhnik Publishers. The album covers only part of the chronicle of the people's heroic feat in the years of the war and after. This chronicle is the work of Soviet painters, artists, sculptors and graphic artists. Some of the items are posters famous since the times of the Great Patriotic War.

Cartoons of Ivanov-Vano

A cartoon film "The Tale of Tser Sultan" (photo) made by 85-year-old director Ivan Ivanov-Vano offers a fairy tale by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. It is now being demonstrated in Moscow cinemas. The director has produced nearly 80 cartoon films. His "Tale of Tser Sultan", "Wash, Ben Clean", "The Adventures of Buratino", and "Twelve Months" are also known in other countries. The Moscow children were quite successful on Italian TV screens, while "The Snowman" won a medal at a festival in Italy. "The Hump-backed Horse" was awarded a medal in France, while "The Slaughter of Koshcheev" with an icon painting as its artistic basis, took a Grand Prix at a New York festival.



very popular and has been produced in many Russian theatres. Dudarev was born after the war and knew about it from the stories of his father and fellow villagers, attempted in his play to ferret out how the war affected the souls of people who travelled this terrible and heroic path from the beginning to the end. There is no special development of subject-matter in it, nor military actions. The play was written in a rather conventional genre of a peculiar parable. Dudarev's work, like many modern ones dealing with the war, is permeated with a concern for peace, the striving to preserve it at all costs.



● "La Dame aux Camélias" based on A. Dumas the son's novel. Photos by Sergei Gerasimov

Work is continuing on the play "Roads to Gorkukhino" by Vyacheslav Kondratyev. It is about a mother who crossed the front-line to see her son before his first battle. Not long ago the theatre produced Ivan Stednyuk's "White Tent" which tells about military doctors. We cherish these plays written by people who fought at the front and went through all the ordeals of that dreadful time, their documentary truth about the war.

But throughout its more than 50-year history the theatre has produced not only "war" plays but also Russian and world classical plays, the works of modern and foreign playwrights. On the names of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Maxim Gorky, Fedor Durnadze, Ion Druce, Tennessee Williams, Lope de Vega. The genres also vary from tragedies and philosophical parables to comedies and musicals.

The theatre's recent premiere became one of the most significant events of the theatrical season in Moscow. It was the stage version of Dostoyevsky's novel "The Idiot" which was given a new lease of life after a long interval.

The theatre is currently working on a new and very complicated production of Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth".

WHAT'S ON!

May 14-17

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 15 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera), 16 — Minkus, "Doe Quixote" (ballet), 17 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 14 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow", 15 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 17 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

Receives Adam (Kazakhfilm Studios, USSR). A comedy in which the main hero arrives at a camp-leg site on a pass. Cinema "Kazakhstan" (105 Leninsky Prospekt), Metro Yugo-Zapadnaya. Trolleybus 62. Some Like It Hot (USA). A comedy starring Marilyn Monroe, Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis. The main hero, as treated by Chicago gangsters had to change into women's clothes and join a girl's inn. Cinema "Khudozhniky".

'THE 20th CENTURY

A team of Soviet scientists have started working on a film, "The 20th Century", which will be made up of many parts. The authors want the century to be seen through a new prism.

This century is a time of great changes, a time of great revolutions, a time of great discoveries, a time of great progress. It is a time when the world has changed its face, when the old has been replaced by the new, when the world has become a new world.

BOLSHOI BALLET IN 15 VOLUMES

American company of ballet dancers has been invited to the Bolshoi Theatre. The company will perform a number of ballets, including "The Swan Lake", "The Nutcracker", and "The Sleeping Beauty". The company is led by the principal dancer, Mikhail Baryshnikov.

Interest in Soviet technologies

The firm of Ferrostaal, a branch of the Gutehoffnungshütte concern of West Germany, is a long-standing partner of Soviet foreign trade agency. The firm's director, Mr. Udo Volker, recently said that Ferrostaal helped deliver to the Soviet Union products from nearly all the Gutehoffnungshütte companies, including cranes, compressors, metallurgical and other types of equipment. For these companies, Ferrostaal purchases Soviet machine tools, electric motors and ball bearings. It also promotes the development of business relations between Soviet partners and many medium and small firms in West Germany and advances their cooperation. Five years ago,

together with Licenalestorg, it set up the Eastern Joint-stock company, Technounion, which sells Soviet licenses to West Germany and other countries. It also sells West German licenses to the Soviet Union. Mr. Udo Volker, who is also President of the Technounion company, said there was considerable interest in Soviet technologies displayed in the Federal Republic. Thus, the Thyssen concern has bought a Soviet license for dry slaking of coke. Ruhrkohle — for a coal cutting and loading machine of the AK-3 type and Fried Krupp — for the production of converter steel. The firm Salzgitter is using a Soviet method for the production of formic acid.

CONTACTS WITH FRENCH FIRM

The Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai Petrovich, has received a number of prominent representatives of the French business community — presidents of three firms Technip, Lurgi-France and Lilwin. During discussions Nikolai Petrovich touched on issues connected with final negotiations over a number of major joint projects.

V/O Mashinimport has signed a number of contracts with the three French firms. They are

to supply the Soviet Union with equipment to purify and process 8,000 million cubic metres of high-sulphur natural gas a year for the second stage of the gas condensate complex in Adirakhan. They will also supply a complete refinery for the production of three million tonnes of stock-tank oil a year with additional production of dry gas, ethane, and sulphur on the Teugiz oil field.

Mutual deliveries of machinery

V/O Traktortekhnimport and the GDR's Fortschritt enterprise have signed another contract for Soviet deliveries to the GDR of various agricultural machines. The GDR will supply this year a large batch of equipment for the Soviet oil industry, including compressors, pumps, control and communications equipment under contracts between V/O Mashinimport and the GDR's foreign trade enterprise Chemiesulgen Export-Import.

Contacts and contracts

● The 10th session of the Standing Inter-Governmental Soviet-Algerian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation has finished its work in Moscow. It discussed prospects for further promoting of cooperation, first of all in ferrous metallurgy, water economy and training of national personnel. An agreement was signed between the two countries on further advancement of economic and technical cooperation, as well as a protocol of the 10th session of the Inter-Governmental Commission.

SPORTS

Football. 14 — Moscow Spartak vs Alma-Ata Kazat. 7 p.m. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Gorkyavskaya St.), 17 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Kharkov Avtor. 7 p.m.

Water Polo. Swimming Pool of the Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.), 14-17 — Moscow juniors championship. 3 p.m. (every day).

Handball. Krasnoye Sports Gym (63a Moshkovskaya Shosse), 14-17 —

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

May 14-17

WEATHER

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains in places. Night temperatures of 2°, 8°C (frost possible in the north of the region) and 12°, 10°C (to 22°C) at the end of the period during the day, NW wind, 3-7 mps.

ATHLETICS. Leela Central Stadium, 15-17 — Moscow juniors championship. 5.30 p.m. (every day).

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 15 and 17 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

May 14-17

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ENTERING THE SOVIET MARKET?— DO BUSINESS WITH US!

V/O VNESHORGREKLAMA — 20 YEARS OF ADVERTISING AND PR SERVICES IN THE USSR

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Public Health-85

A specialized international exhibition, "Public Health, Medical Equipment and Drugs", "Public Health-85" will be held in Moscow from May 28 to June 5.

This is the third international exhibition aimed at reviewing the latest achievements in the R&D and improvement of medical equipment and drugs. On display in 17 main sections at the exhibition will be represented all the major accomplishments and endeavours of the Soviet Union in field of public health, medical science and equipment.

One of the biggest sections will be "Medical Devices and Instruments", including diagnostic devices, automatic systems of processing medical data, telemetric systems, devices for functional diagnostics, physiotherapy preparations and rheological radiological equipment, laser, ultrasound and other techniques.

Many foreign firms will be represented at "Public Health-85". So far over 20 countries have expressed their willingness to participate in the exhibition.

The exhibition will show examples of cooperation among CMEA member-countries in developing new medical devices and contemporary drugs.

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OVER 2,000 ITEMS

The first ever Soviet national exhibition in Greece is now open in Piraeus with the motto: "Mutual Understanding and Cooperation for the Sake of Peace".

Soviet ministries and departments and over 250 industrial enterprises prepared approximately 2,000 various items dealing with Soviet economic, scientific and cultural achievements and everyday life of Soviet people. Other space in the service of many the history and current state of Soviet-Greek relations — these are some of the major sections of the exhibition.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said in his message of greetings that the exhibition would undoubtedly become another important link in the chain of trade and scientific exchange leading to more mutual understanding and cooperation.

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